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The People's Press.

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DULUTH!

SPEECH OF

HON. J. PROCTOR KNOTT,

OF KENTUCKY,

Delivered in the House of Representatives on the St. Croix and Superior Land Grant, January 27, 1871.

The House having under consideration the joint resolution (S. R. No. 11 (extending the time to construct a railroad from the St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield—

Mr. Knott said: Mr. Speaker—If I could be actuated by any conceivable inducement to betray the sacred trust reposed in me by those to whose generous confidence I am indebted for the honor of a seat on this floor; if I could be influenced by any possible consideration to become instrumental in giving away, in violation of their known wishes, any portion of their interest in the public domain for the mere promotion of any railroad enterprise whatever, I should certainly feel a strong inclination to give this measure my most earnest and hearty support; for I am assured that its success would materially enhance the pecuniary prosperity of some of the most valued friends I have on earth; friends for whose accommodation I would be willing to make almost any sacrifice not involving my personal honor or my fidelity as the trustee of an express trust. And that fact of itself would be sufficient to countervail almost any objection I might entertain to the passage of this bill not inspired by an imperative and inexorable sense of public duty.

But, independent of the seductive influence of private friendship, to which I admit I am, perhaps, as susceptible as any of the gentlemen I see around me, the intrinsic merits of the measure itself are of such an extraordinary character as to commend it most strongly to the favorable consideration of every member of this House, myself not excepted, notwithstanding my constituents, in whose behalf alone I am acting here, would not be benefitted by its passage one particle more than they would be by a project to cultivate an orange grove on the bleakest summit of Greenland's icy mountains. [Laughter.]

Now, sir, as to those great trunk lines of railway, spanning the continent from ocean to ocean, I confess my mind has never been fully made up. It is true they may afford some trifling advantages to local traffic, and they may even in time become the channels of a more extended commerce. Yet I have never been thoroughly satisfied either of the necessity or expediency of projects promising such meagre results to the great body of our people. But with regard to the transcendent merits of the gigantic enterprise contemplated in this bill, I never entertained the shadow of a doubt. [Laughter.]

Years ago, when I first heard that there was somewhere in the vast *terra incognita*, somewhere in the bleak regions of the North-west, a stream of water known to the nomadic inhabitants of the neighborhood as the river St. Croix, I became satisfied that the construction of a railroad from that raging torrent to some point in the civilized world was essential to the happiness and prosperity of the American people, if not absolutely indispensable to the perpetuity of republican institutions on this continent. [Great laughter.] I felt instinctively that the boundless resources of that prolific region of sand and pine shrubbery would never be fully developed without railroads constructed and equipped at the expense of the Government, and perhaps not then. [Laughter.] I had an abiding presentiment that some day or other the people of this whole country, irrespective of party affiliations, and regardless of sectional prejudices, and without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, would rise in their majesty and demand an outlet for the enormous agricultural productions of those vast and fertile pine barrens, drained in the calm season by the virgin waters of the placid St. Croix. [Great laughter.]

These impressions derived simply and solely from the "eternal fitness of things," [illegible] deepened by the interesting and eloquent debate on this bill, to which I listened with so much pleasure the other day, but intensified, if possible, as I read over the lively colloquy which took place on that occasion; as I find it reported in last Friday's *Globe*. I will ask the indulgence of the House while I read a few short passages, which are sufficient in my judgment, to place the merits of the great enterprise contemplated in the measure under discussion, beyond all controversy.

The honorable gentleman from Minnesota, (Mr. Wilson,) who, I believe, is managing this bill, in speaking of the character of the country through which this railroad is to pass, says:

"We want to have the timber brought to us as cheaply as possible. Now, if you tie up the lands in this way, so that no title can be obtained to them—for no settler will go on these lands, for he cannot make a living—you deprive us of the benefit of that timber."

Now, sir, I would not have it by any means inferred from this that Minnesota would ininuate that the people out in this section desire this timber merely for the purpose of fencing up their farms so that their stock may not wander off and die of starvation among the bleak hills of the La Croix. [Laughter.] I read it for no such purpose, sir, and make no such comment on it myself. In corroboration of this statement of the gentleman from Minnesota, I find this testimony given by the honorable gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Washburn) Speaking of these same lands, he says:

"Under the bill, as amended by my friend from Minnesota, nine-tenths of the land is open to actual settlers at 2.50 per acre; the remaining one-tenth is pine-timbered land, that is not fit for settlement, and will never be settled upon; but the timber will be cut off. I admit that it is the most valuable portion of the grant, for most of the grant is not valuable. It is quite valueless; and if you put in this amendment of the gentleman from Indiana you may as well just kill the bill, for no man and no company will take the grant and build the road."

I simply pause here to ask some gentleman better versed in the science of mathematics than I am, to tell me if the timbered lands are in fact the most valuable portion of that section of country, and they would be entirely valueless without the timber that is on them what the remainder of the land is worth which has no timber on it at all? [Laughter.]

But, farther on, I find a most entertaining and instructive interchange of views between the gentleman from Arkansas, (Mr. Rogers), the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. Washburn), and the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Peters), upon the subject of pinelands generally, which I will tax the patience of the House to read:

"Mr. Rogers—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?"

"Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—"Certainly.

"Mr. Rogers—Are those pine lands entirely worthless except for timber?

"Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—They are generally worthless for any other purpose. I am perfectly familiar with that subject. These lands are not valuable for purposes of settlement.

"Mr. Farnsworth—They will be after the timber is taken off.

"Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—No, sir.

"Mr. Rogers—I want to know the character of those pine lands.

"Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—They are generally sandy, barren lands. My friend from the Green Bay District (Mr. Sawyer) is himself perfectly familiar with this question, and he will bear me out in what I say, that these pine timber lands are not adapted to settlement.

"Mr. Rogers—The pine lands to which I am accustomed are generally very good. What I want to know is, what is the difference between our pine lands and your pine lands?

"Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin — The pine timber of Wisconsin generally grows upon barren, sandy land. The gentleman from Maine, (Mr. Peters), who is familiar with pine lands, will, I have no doubt, say that pine timber grows generally upon the most barren lands.

"Mr. Peters—As a general thing pine lands are not worth much for cultivation."

And further on I find this pregnant question, the joint production of the two gentlemen from Wisconsin:

"Mr. Paine—Does my friend from Indiana suppose that in any event settlers will occupy and cultivate these pine lands?

"Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin—Particularly without a railroad."

Yes, sir, "particularly without a railroad." It will be asked after a while, I am afraid, if settlers will go anywhere unless the government builds a railroad for them to go on. [Laughter.]

I desire to call attention to only one more statement which I think sufficient to settle the question. It is one made by the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. Payne,) who says:

"These lands will be abandoned for the present. It may be that at some remote period there will spring up in that region a new kind of agriculture which will cause a demand for these particular lands; and then they may come into use and be valuable for agricultural purposes. But I know and I cannot help thinking that my friend from Indiana understands that, for the present, and for many years to come, these pine lands can have no possible value other than that arising from the pine timber which stands on them.

Now, sir, who after listening to this emphatic and unequivocal testimony of these intelligent, competent and able-bodied witnesses [laughter], who that is not as incredulous as St. Thomas himself, will doubt for a moment that the Goshen of America is to be found in the sandy valleys and upon the pine-clad hills of the St. Croix? [Laughter.] Who will have the hardihood to rise in his seat on this floor and assert that, excepting the pine bushes, the entire region would not produce vegetation enough in ten years to fatten a grasshopper? [Great laughter.] Where is the patriot who is willing that his country shall incur the peril of remaining another day without the simplest railroad connection with such an inexhaustible mine of agricultural wealth? [Laughter.] Who will answer for the consequences of abandoning a great and warlike people, in possession of a country like that, to brood over the indifference and neglect of their Government? [Laughter.] How long would it be before they would take to studying the Declaration of Independence and hatching out the damnable heresy of secession? How long before the grim demon of civil discord would rear his horrid head in our midst, "gnash loud his iron fangs and shake his crest of bristling bayonets." [Laughter.]

Then, sir, think of the long and painful process of reconstruction that must follow with its concommitant amendments to the Constitution; the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth articles. The sixteenth, it is of course understood, is to be appropriated to those blushing damsels who are, day after day, beseeching us to let them vote, hold office, drink cocktails, ride astraddle and do everything else the men do. [Roars of laughter.] But above all, sir, let me implore you to reflect for a single moment on the deplorable condition of our country in case of a foreign war, with all our ports blockaded, all our cities in a state of siege, the gaunt spectre of famine brooding like a hungry vulture over our starving land; our commissary stores all exhausted, and our famishing armies withering away in the field, a helpless prey to the insatiate demon of hunger; our Navy rotting in the docks for want of provisions for our seamen, and we without any railroad communication whatever with the prolific pine thickets of the St. Croix.

Ah, sir, I could very well understand why my amiable friends from Pennsylvania (Mr. Meyers, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. O'Neill,) should be so earnest in their support of this bill the other day; and if their honorable colleague, my friend, Mr. Randall, will pardon the remark, I will say I considered his criticism of their action on that occasion as not only unjust but ungenerous. I knew they were looking forward with the far-reaching look of enlightened statesmanship to the pitiable condition in which Philadelphia will be left unless speedily supplied with railroad connection in some way or other with the garden spot of the universe. [Laughter.] And besides, sir, this discussion has relieved my mind of a mystery that has weighed upon it like an incubus for years. I could never understand before why there was so much excitement during the last session of Congress over the acquisition of Alta Vela. I could never understand why it was that some of our ablest statesmen and most disinterested patriots should entertain such dark forebodings of the untold calamities that were to befall our beloved country unless we should take immediate possession of that desirable island. But I see that they were laboring under the mistaken impression that the government would need the guano to manure the public lands on the St. Croix. [Great laughter.]

Now, sir, I repeat, I have been satisfied for years that if there was any portion of the inhabited globe absolutely in a suffering condition for want of a railroad it was these teeming pine barrens of the St. Croix. [Laughter.] At what particular point on that noble stream such a road should be commenced I knew was immaterial, and it seems to have been so considered by the draughtsman of this bill. It might be at the spring, or down at the footlog, or the water gate, or the fish-dam, or anywhere along the bank, no matter where. [Laughter.] But in what direction should it run, or where it should terminate, were always to my mind questions of the most painful perplexity. I could conceive of no place on "God's green earth" in such straightened circumstances for railroad facilities as to be likely to desire or willing to accept such a connection. [Laughter.] I knew that neither Bayfield nor Superior City would have it, for they both indignantly spurned the munificence of the Government when coupled with such ignominious conditions, and let this very same land grant die on their hands years and years ago rather than submit to the degradation of a direct communication by railroad with the piny woods of St. Croix; and I knew that what the enterprising inhabitants of those giant young cities would refuse to take would have few charms for others, whatever their necessities or cupidity might be. [Laughter.]

Hence, as I have said, I was utterly at a loss to determine where the terminus of this great and indespensable road should be, until I accidentally overheard some gentleman the other day mention the the name of "Duluth." [Great laughter.] Duluth! The word fell upon my ear with a peculiar and indescribable charm, like the gentle murmur of a low fountain stealing forth in the midst of roses; or the soft, sweet accents of an angel's whisper in the bright, joyous dream of sleeping innocence. "Duluth!" 'Twas the name for which my soul had panted for years, as the hart panteth for the water-brooks. [Renewed laughter.] But where was Duluth. Never, in all my limited reading, had my vision been gladdened by seeing the celestial word in print. [Laughter.] And I felt a profounder humiliation in my ignorance that its dulcet syllables had never before ravished my delighted ear. [Roars of laughter.] I was certain the draughtsman of this bill had never heard of it, or it would have been designated as one of the termini of this road. I asked my friends about it, but they knew nothing of it. I rushed to the Library and examined all the maps I could find. [Laughter.] I discovered in one of them a delicate, hair-like line, diverging from the Mississippi near a place marked Prescott, which I supposed was intended to represent the river St. Croix, but I could nowhere find Duluth.

Nevertheless, I was confident it existed somewhere, and that its discovery would constitute the crowning glory of the present century, if not of all modern times. [Laughter.] I knew it was bound to exist in the very nature of things; that the symmetry and perfection of our planetary system would be incomplete without it. [Renewed laughter.] That the elements of material nature would long since have resolved themselves back into original chaos if there had been such a hiatus in creation as would have resulted from leaving out Duluth. [Roars of laughter.] In fact, sir, I was overwhelmed with the conviction that Duluth not only existed somewhere, but that wherever it was, it was a great and glorious place. I was convinced that the greatest calamity that ever befell the benighted nations of the ancient world was in their having passed away without a knowledge of the existence of Duluth; that their fabled Atlantis, never seen save by the hallowed vision of divine poesy, was, in fact, but another name for Duluth; that the golden orchard of the Hesperides was but a poetical synonym for the beergardens in the vicinity of Duluth. [Great laughter.] I was certain Herodotus had died a miserable death, because in all his travels and with all his geographical research he had never heard of Duluth. [Laughter.] I knew that if the immortal spirit of Homer could look down from another heaven than that created by his own celestial genius upon the long lines of pilgrims from every nation of the earth to the gushing fountain of poesy opened by the touch of his magic wand, if he could be permitted to behold the vast assemblage of grand and glorious productions of the lyric art called into being by his own inspired strains, he would weep tears of bitter anguish that, instead of lavishing all the stores of his mighty genius upon the fall of Ilion, it had not been his more blessed lot to crystalize in deathless song the rising glories of Duluth. [Great and continued laughter.] Yes, sir, had it not been for this map, kindly furnished me by the Legislature of Minnesota, I might have gone down to my obscure and humble grave in an agony of despair, because I could nowhere find Duluth. [Renewed laughter.] Had such been my melancholy fate, I have no doubt that with the last feeble pulsation of my breaking heart, with the last feeble exhalation of my fleeting breath, I should have whispered, "Where is Duluth?" [Roars of laughter.]

But, thanks to the beneficence of that band of ministering angels who have their bright abodes in the far-off capital of Minnesota, just as the agony of my anxiety was about to culminate in the frenzy of despair, this blessed map was placed in my hands; and as I unfold it a resplendent scene of ineffable glory opened before me, such as I imagine burst upon the enraptured vision of the wandering peri thro' the opening gates of Paradise. [Renewed laughter.] There, there, for the first time, my enchanted eye rested upon the ravishing word, "Duluth."

This map, sir, is intended, as it appears from its title, to illustrate the position of Duluth in the United States, but if gentlemen will examine it, I think they will concur with me in the opinion that it is far too modest in its pretentions. It not only illustrates the position of Duluth in the United States, but exhibits its relations with all created things. It even goes further than this. It lifts the shadowy veil of futurity, and affords us a view of the golden prospects of Duluth far along the dim vista of ages yet to come.

If gentlemen will examine it, they will find Duluth not only in the centre of the map, but represented in the centre of a series of concentric circles one hundred miles apart, and some of them as much as four thousand miles in diameter, embracing alike, in their tremendous sweep, the fragrant savannas of the sun-lit South and the eternal solitudes of snow that mantle the ice-bound North? [Laughter.] How those circles were produced is perhaps one of those primordial mysteries that the most skilful paleologist will never be able to explain. [Renewed Laughter.] But the fact is, sir, Duluth is pre-eminently a central point, for I am told by gentlemen who have been so reckless of their own personal safety as to venture away into those awful regions where Duluth is supposed to be, that it is so exactly in the centre of the visible universe that the sky comes down at precisely the same distance all around it. [Roars of laughter.]

I find, by reference to this map, that Duluth is situated somewhere near the western end of Lake Superior, but as there is no dot or other mark indicating its exact location, I am unable to say whether it is actually confined to any particular spot, or whether "it is just lying around there loose." [Renewed laughter.] I really cannot tell whether it is one of those ethereal creations of intellectual frost work, more intangible than the rose-tinted clouds of a summer sunset; one of those airy exhalations of the speculator's brain which, I am told, are ever flitting in the form of towns and cities along those lines of railroad, built with Government subsidies, luring the unwary settler as the mirage of the desert lures the famishing traveler on, and ever on, until it fades away in the darkening horizon; or whether its a real, *bona fide*, substantial city, all "staked off," with the lots marked with their owner's names, like that proud commercial metropolis recently discovered on the desirable shores of San Domingo. [Laughter.] But, however, that may be, I am satisfied Duluth is there, or thereabouts, for I see it stated here on the map that it is exactly thirty-nine hundred and nine miles from Liverpool, [laughter] though I have no doubt, for the sake of convenience, it will be moved back ten miles, so as to make the distance an even four thousand. [Renewed laughter.]

Then, sir, there is the climate of Duluth, unquestionably the most salubrious and delightful to be found any where on the Lord's earth. Now, I have always been under the impression as I presume other gentlemen have, that in the region around Lake Superior it was cold enough for at least nine months in the year to freeze the smokestack off a locomotive. [Great laughter.] But I see it represented on this map that Duluth is situated exactly half way between the latitudes of Paris and Venice, so that gentlemen who have inhaled the exhilerating airs of the one or basked in the golden sun light of the other, may see at a glance that Duluth must be a place of untold delights, [laughter] a terrestial paradise, fanned by the balmy zephyrs of an eternal spring clothed in the gorgeous sheen of ever-blooming flowers, and vocal with the silvery melody of nature's choicest songsters. [Laughter.] In fact sir, since I have seen this map I have no doubt Byron was vainly endeavoring to convey some faint conception of the delicious charms of Duluth when his poetic soul gushed forth in the rippling strains of that beautiful rhapsody—

"Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine;
Where the night wings of Zephyr, oppressed with perfume,
Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom;
Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit.
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute;
Where the tints of the earth and the hues of the sky.
In color though varied, in beauty may vie!"

[Laughter.]

As to the commercial resources of Duluth, sir, they are simply illimitable and inexhaustable, as is shown by this map. I see it stated here that there is a vast scope of territory, embracing an area of over two millions square miles, rich in every element of material wealth and commercial prosperity, all tributary to Duluth. Look at it, sir, (pointing to the map.) Here are inexhaustible mines of gold, immeasurable veins of silver, impenetrable depths of boundless forest, vast coal measures, wide, extended plains of richest pasturage—all, all embraced in this vast territory—which must, in the very nature of things, empty the untold treasures of its commerce into the lap of Duluth. [Laughter.]

Look at it, sir, (pointing to the map): do not you see from these broad, brown lines drawn around this immense territory, that the enterprising inhabitants of Duluth intend some day to inclose it all in one vast corral, so that its commerce will be bound to go there whether it would or not? [Great laughter.] And here, sir, (still pointing to the map,) I find within a convenient distance the Piegan Indians, which, of all the many accessories to the glory of Duluth, I consider by far the most inestimable. For, sir, I have been told when the small-pox breaks out among the women and children of that famous tribe, as it sometimes does, they afford the finest subjects in the world for the medical experiments of any enterprising military hero who desires to improve himself in the noble art of war, [laughter] especially for any valiant Lieutenant General whose

"Trenchant blade, Toledo trusty,
For want of fighting has grown rusty,
And eats into itself for lack
Of somebody to hew and hack."

[Great laughter.]

Sir, the great conflict now raging in the Old World has presented a phenomenon in military science unprecedented in the annals of mankind, a phenomenon that has reversed all the traditions of the past as it has disappointed all the expectations of the present. A great and warlike people, renowned alike for skill and valor, have been swept away before the triumphant advance of an inferior foe, like autumn stubble before a hurricane of fire. For aught I know the next flash of electric fire that simmers along the ocean cable may tell us that Paris, with every fibre quivering with the agony of impotent despair, writhes beneath the conquering heel of her loathed invader. Ere another moon shall wax and wane the brightest star in the galaxy of nations may fall from the zenith of her glory never to rise again. Ere the modest violets of early spring shall open their beauteous eyes, the genius of civilization may chaunt the wailing requiem of the proudest nationality the world has ever seen, as she scattered her withered and tear-moistened lilies o'er the bloody tomb of butchered France. But, sir, I wish to ask if you honestly and candidly believe that the Dutch would have ever overrun the French in that kind of style if General Sheridan had not gone over there and told King William and Von Moltke how he had managed to whip the Piegan Indians. [Great laughter.]

And here, sir, recurring to this map, I find in the immediate vicinity of the Piegans "vast herds of buffalo" and "immense fields of rich wheat lands."

(Here the hammer fell.)

(Many cries: "Go on!" "go on!")

The Speaker—Is there objection to the gentleman from Kentucky continuing his remarks? The Chair hears none. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. Knott—I was remarking, sir, upon these "vast wheat fields" represented on this map in the immediate neighborhood of the buffaloes and Piegans, and was about to say that the idea of there being these immense wheat fields in the heart of a wilderness, hundreds and hundreds of miles beyond the utmost verge of civilization, may appear to some gentleman as rather incongruous, as rather too great a strain on the "blankets" of veracity. But to my mind there is no difficulty in the matter whatever. The phenomenon is very easily accounted for. It is evident, sir, that the Piegans sowed that wheat there and plowed it in with buffalo bulls. [Great laughter.] Now, sir, this fortunate combination of buffaloes and Piegans, considering their relative positions to each other and to Duluth, as they are arranged on this map, satisfies me that Duluth is destined to be the beef-market of the world.

Here, you will observe (pointing to the map) are the buffaloes, directly between the Piegans and Duluth; and here, right on the road to Duluth are the Creeks. Now, sir, when the buffaloes are sufficiently fat from grazing on those immense wheat fields, you see it will be the easiest thing in the world for the Piegans to drive them on down stay all night with their friends, the Creeks, and go into Duluth in the morning. [Great laughter.] I think I see them now, sir, a vast herd of buffaloes with their heads down, their eyes glaring, their nostrils dilated, their tongues out and their tails curled over their backs, tearing along toward Duluth, with about a thousand Piegans on their grass bellied ponies, yelling at their heels. [Great laughter.] On they come! And as they sweep past the Creeks, they join in the chase, and away they all go yelling, bellowing, ripping, and tearing along, amid clouds of dust, until the last buffalo is safely penned in the stock-yards at Duluth. [Shouts of laughter.]

Sir, I might stand here for hours and hours, and expatiate with rapture upon the gorgeous prospects of Duluth, as depicted upon this map. But human life is too short; and the time of this House far too valuable to allow me to linger longer upon this delightful theme. [Laughter.] I think every gentleman on this floor is as well satisfied as I am that Duluth is destined to become the commercial metropolis of the universe, and that this road should be built at once. I am fully persuaded that no patriotic Representative of the American people, who has a proper appreciation of the associated glories of Duluth and the St. Croix will hesitate a moment to say that every able-bodied female in the land, between the age of eighteen and forty-five who is in favor of "women's rights," should be drafted and set to work upon this great work without delay.—(Roars of laughter.) Nevertheless sir, it grieves my very soul to be compelled to say that I cannot vote for the grant of lands provided for in his bill.

Ah! sir, you can have no conception of the poignancy of my anguish that I am deprived of that blessed privilege! (Laughter.) There are two insuperable obstacles in the way. In the first place, my constituents, for whom I am acting here, have no more interest in this road than they have in the great question of culinary taste now, perhaps, agitating the public mind of Dominica, as to whether the illustrious commissioner, who recently left this capital for that free and enlightened republic would be better fricassed, boiled, or roasted, (great laughter,) and, in the second place, these lands which I am asked to give away, alas! are not mine to bestow! My relation to them is simply that of trustee to an express trust. And shall I ever betray trust? Never, sir! Rather perish Duluth! (Shouts of laughter.)—Perish the paragon of cities! Rather let the freezing cyclones of the bleak Northwest bury it forever beneath the eddying sands of the raging St. Croix! (Great laughter!)

Gen. Spinner on the Operations of the Treasury Department.

The United States Treasurer is preparing his exhibit of the operations of the Treasury Department up to the end of the fiscal year for Congress. He will show that the receipts from customs [illegible] fallen off about $28,250,000, and [illegible] internal revenue $16,909,000, in all $45 [illegible] There was, however, an increase of $800,000 from miscellaneous sources and public lands. From customs the receipts was $188,995,522, from internal revenue $113,720,214, from lands $2,682,31[illegible] from miscellaneous $29,037,055. The income from revenue sources [illegible] 735,203. The expenditure was for the War Department, amounting to $46,000,000, which is $10,000,000 over the expenditures of the year before. A few years before the late war the whole expense of the government did not exceed that of the War Department now. Yet the army is not very large. Where does the money go? There has been no great Indian war, though a few troublesome outbreaks and conflicts. We fear the contractors for the troops operating in the Indian country have been enabled to dip deeply into the Treasury.—At all events, the War Department in time of peace, such as we have now, ought not to cost $46,000,000. The expenditure for the navy was $23,000,000. This was $2,000,000 over that of the preceding year.—Reckoning the interest on the debt in round numbers at $100,000,000, there would still be left over $230,000,000 of the year's income for current expenses and to be applied to the liquidation of the debt. This is far too large a revenue to raise. It only leads to extravagance and corruption. A hundred and fifty millions a year over necessary for interest on the debt would be an ample revenue for paying the expenses of government in addition to a round sum for liquidating the debt. It is hard work to bring the government to the healthy economy of former times, yet we would urge Congress when it assembles to reduce taxation and cut down expenditures. That would both help the industry of the country and give a better economical and moral tone to society.—*New York Herald.*

A Burning Shame.

On Saturday afternoon last we witnessed on the streets of Chester a sight which we had thought never to have seen. We saw a respectable white lady being dragged to jail by a negro constable for an alleged contempt of a negro court. The lady was Mrs. William M. Robins, and the circumstances under which this shameful indignity was perpetrated upon her were as follows: She had been arrested on a warrant issued by B. F. Michel, a negro trial justice, upon the complaint of one Nathan McAlley, another negro, that she had made an assault upon him. In obedience to the arrest she appeared at the trial justice's office accompanied by her counsel, Gen. W. A. Walker. While the bond for her appearance for trial was being prepared, she and her counsel were standing at the door of the office conversing. Mrs. Robins remarked that she was done with negroes on her plantation; that they gave her so much trouble that she did not intend to have any more of them about her. At this Michel flew into a rage, accused her of having insulted him, and ordered that she should be confined in the common jail of the county for twelve hours for a contempt of his court. In vain did she disclaim having said a word about the court; in vain did she deny any purpose to insult the trial justice; in vain her counsel, Gen. Walker, assured the trial justice that the remark had no reference to either him or his court; the commitment was written out, placed in the hands of Isom Grier, a negro, and orders given to carry the prisoner to jail.—The poor woman was led off terror-stricken at the idea of being incarcerated in jail, and at the unparalleled outrage that was being perpetrated upon her, and this manifestation of fear on her part gave occasion to a crowd of savage and fiendish negro women to gather around the constable and exult in the spectacle. The husband of the unfortunate lady could think of nothing else to do than to run to Judge Mackey for assistance. The judge came upon the scene and by some means induced Michel to countermand his order and discharge the prisoner. This is the plain, unvarnished story. We will not trust ourself to make any comments, but will leave it for every white man who reads it to indulge in such reflection as the bare recital of the facts may call up in his breast.—*From the Chester S. C. Reporter.*

The Bravest of the Brave.

Governor Letcher the other day related a very interesting incident of the war while in Kemper's room at the hotel. He said that in one of the battles below Richmond four flags-bearers had been shot down and a call was made for a volunteer to carry the colors. A stripling took the torn standard. In a few moments the staff was snapped by a shot. The boy sat down, unloosed a shoe-string, and tied it. He started to the front again. Another bullet splintered the staff. It was then fastened with the other shoe-string. He had hardly shaken the folds out a second time when down fell the flag, struck by a ball. The shoe-strings had given out. He unbuttoned his jacket, ripped his shirt to ribbons and rapped the broken rod, and carried the broken onsign through the fight. Governor Letcher said: When they brought me the boy with the shattered staff patched up with shoe-strings and shirt-tail, I made him an officer and gave him the best sword Virginia had. The gallant fellow was from Monroe county. He was shortly afterwards killed in battle.—*Lexington Gazette.*

Law is a trade in which the lawyers eat the oysters and leave the client the shells.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1873.

JOB PRINTING,

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

The Home and English Harvest.

As everybody is more or less interested in the harvest reports we collect all the information at hand.

The U. S. Agricultural Report for October, although not the final comparative report with last year's crop, but as it is the last report of the season upon crop conditions, gives a fair idea of what has been grown:

"The average is 84, or sixteen per cent. below a normal crop. The October average last year was 108, or 8 per cent above. The crop of last year was estimated at 1,092,000,000 bushels. In view of the decrease of 4 per cent. in area the indicated reduction is above 23 per cent, or 250,000,000 bushels. The only States returning the average condition are Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, California and Oregon. The other averages are as follows: Maine, 85; New Hampshire, 99; New York, 89; New Jersey, 99; Pennsylvania, 93; Delaware, 76; Maryland, 91; Virginia, 99; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 89; Alabama, 92; Mississippi, 86; Louisiana, 92; Texas, 78; Tennessee, 91; West Virginia, 96; Kentucky, 94; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 67; Wisconsin, 88; Minnesota, 97; Iowa, 81; Missouri, 76; Kansas, 66; Nebraska, 17.

In England, Mr. James Sanderson's estimate of crops is generally considered the nearest the truth. In his estimates for 1873, he put down the average of wheat at 20 per cent. below the average, and the yield also 20 per cent under average; the grain is of good quality and the deficiency is very unequal. In some districts the yield does not amount to more than 50 per cent of the average; in others it exceeds the average. Norfolk is reported as the only county in which, as a whole, the wheat crop will be an average yirld. The oat crop has suffered severely from wire-worm and grub, and is estimated by Mr. Sanderson to be 10 per cent. under average. The report on the barley crop is unusually large, the quality fair, the condition good, and the yield 15 per cent. over an average. The bean and pea crops are remarkably good, and are estimated at 15 per cent. over average. A larger breadth of ground than for many years has been planted with potatoes. The crop is said to be singularly regular, and promises a large yield; and except in Lancashire and Cheshire, there has been no appearance of the disease. Turnips and mangolds are very abundant, and of unusually good quality. On the whole the grazing and dairy farmers appear to have the best of it. The hay crop is quite an average, and pasturage has been, and still is, exceptionally good. The quantity of stock food will be enormous, which, Mr. Sanderson thinks, must ensure a most profitable business in fattening sheep and cattle. This is, on the whole, a cheerful and encouraging estimate, as we believe it to be a judicious and impartial one, and justifies the conclusion of Mr. Sanderson that the aggregate produce of 1873 is above the average."—*Lynn (England) Advertiser.*

The above statements show that while the wheat and oat crops of England are not as large, almost every other crop is over the average.

It is often expressed that the social feelings of the North and South will probably never be as warm as they were previous to the war. This may be so, but even before the war the North cared very little for the South only as far as pecuniary benefits are concerned and it is pretty much the same thing now. The great sympathy of the West for the South in her unfortunate struggle never manifested itself in any other way, but in furnishing the best material for our final subjugation.

Thus it seems to us that the boasted fraternal feeling between the sections will ever be regulated by profit and loss. Mr. De Leon, of the Mobile *Register*, thus writes:

"When a short crop is made the North feels it in dollars and cents, not in sympathy. When a large crop is made, and when the Southern buyer can be of more use therefrom, the North feels that in precisely the same way. Production, therefore, is the sole appeal than can touch the Northern masses; and they now look only to the fact of production, not to the causes which influence it. Production is independence, and the sooner the South realized this truth the sooner will she be able to show herself independent of that Northern sympathy for which she appeals so weakly because so vainly. The importance of the South—and with it her independence—must come out of the ground. She cannot hope for many years to come to be the rival of her richer neighbors in manufacturing. Every additional foundry built in her boundaries; every fresh spindle now going in vicinage of the fibre that will double in value, is one long step toward that ultimate declaration of business of independence so longed for by us all.—But, for the present, it is a step on a long and toilsome road; a road we can smooth and shorten only by a persistent and united effort. But the shortest line is the straight one, in political economy as well as in mathematics; and I repeat, the shortest path to even partial independence is production; for to-day the South wears a bronze collar. It is in part welded by her own hands, and they have helped the graven inscription upon it: 'The Agricultural South is the born thrall of the Manufacturing North.' Let us loose this collar from our necks. Let us make resolute efforts to erase this shameful legend upon it, if we do it by ever so little at a time."

More Fruits of Radicalism.

A letter from Ex-Judge Merrill, dated Colfax, Grant Parish, Louisiana, October 29th, says: "On Saturday night last, the house of a most respectable widow lady, on Red River, was fired into near this place. The doors were broken open and the unfortunate lady, and her daughter of seventeen summers, were taken out and, horrible to relate, violated. Neither of the ladies could be found until late Sunday afternoon. An infant 18 months old and a grand-child of Ex-Governor Wells was found out in the woods some half-mile from the house and near the spot where the foul deed was perpetrated.

The infant was a niece of the lady and a child of Mumford Wells, eldest son of Ex-Governor Wells. The negroes and all say that it was soldiers, and we all believe that if they were not the participators they instigated negroes to the horrid deed of infamy."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Accounts from Grant Parish, La., attribute the outrage partly to negroes and partly to the Metropolitan Police. The dispatch created profound feeling (?) in official circles. The details are not fully believed.

The Democrats swept Baltimore in a recent municipal election.—Vansant, Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 10,103 majority over Carson, Republican.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS NORTH, continue unsettled. A number of suspensions of factories and other business establishments during the week. Some 20,000 working girls have been discharged in New York. A woolen mill in Oswego, N. Y., closed, throwing 500 persons out of employment. These are only a few instances of the kind, many more having occurred.

THE YELLOW FEVER has nearly run its course, and only a few new cases are now reported in the recently infected regions. Only three deaths in Memphis on the 31st October, five on the 1st and seven on the 2nd inst.

The Counterfeiters.

A Greensboro' special to the Petersburg *Index* and *Appeal* says: The Commissioner to-day examined Wm. Bryant, James Gray, W. R. Blackwell, Edward and Daniel Lisse, charged with passing counterfeit money. Gray and the Lisse's were bailed in the sum of $5,000 each, and Bryant and Blackwell were committed in default of bail. Pleasant Black, heretofore bailed, was discharged. Forty others will be examined at Asheville on Monday, and others arrested.

A Western paper chronicles the poisoning and narrow escape from death of three girls who had been chewing the concoction of red oxide of mercury and beeswax, known as chewing gum.

The Ohio Legislature will stand as follows: The Senate will consist of twenty-two Democrats and fourteen Republicans; the House of fifty-seven Democrats and forty-eight Republicans; Democratic majority in Senate, eight; in House, nine, on joint ballot, seventeen.

The Greensboro' *Patriot* says: Dr. Pepper, Danbury, has in his possession a diamond about the size of a dime picked up in sand taken from the river and thrown in his yard. The stone is of rare quality, pure and clear. It has been pronounced, by persons professing experience in such matters, a gem of the first water, but he is now north where he will have it tested by experts.

A special to the Raleigh *News*, dated at Hillsboro', on the 28th, says: The suit of the State vs. Hon. W. W. Holden, was dismissed, on motion of defendant's counsel, on the plea that the offence alleged came within the provisions of the amnesty act of 1872-'3. Mr. Turner protested against the decision of the Judge, but his decree was irrevocable and thus the matter rested.

Deputy Marshal Bosher captured $75-000 in counterfeit $2,50 gold pieces from a dealer in the metal in Chatham county, last week. He had a trunk full of it.

Mr. Wm. Parnel was found dead in the Yadkin near the point, or junction of the North and South Yadkin, last Saturday morning. He was accidently drowned. The Monday before he was in town, bought liquor, and, it is said, become somewhat intoxicated. After reaching home he proceeded to examine his fish basket in the river. Not returning, search was made but without avail until last Saturday, when he was found within a few feet of of the place where he entered the stream, standing erect in the water.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

The Weldon *News* says: A little negro boy, Sam Purnell, living on the plantation of Mr. M. Purnell, about eight miles from Weldon, was crushed to death in the running gear of a cotton gin on Friday last. It seems he was venturing around the machinery while it was in motion. The boy was only thirteen years old.

True bills were found against Elizabeth Carter, white, and David Martin, Jimmie Anderson and W. H. Merrick, colored, for the murder of Willie Carter, and not a true bill against Elijah Martin.

The Hickory *Press* says: It is understood that the difficulty between the W. N. C. R. R. and the Southern Express Company has been at last arranged and the Express will be revived on the road on or about the 1st of November.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Memphis: "About twelve hundred have died, four hundred children have been made orphans, and many more will be before this pestilence is over. God pity them! In the infected districts I have found them sitting sad and desolate upon the streets, and upon inquiry learned that both were parents gone to the grave, and they had gone from the place of death."

The *Advance* lately published at Battleboro, according to announcement in its last week's issue, has changed its base from Battleboro to Wilson.

The Rutherfordton *Record* says: More than forty thousand pounds of cotton have already been baled with one screw in this county, all of which we learn, was raised within a radius of five miles.

NOVEMBER.—As is well known, this month derives its name from being the ninth month in the Roman year, before Cæsar's reform. Our Saxon ancestors called it wind month. In this section, there remain yet many sunny days and the forest is yet clothed with its variegated foliage, although the russet colors predominate. The latter part of the month, however, becomes harsh, cold and often gloomy. The fireside becomes more enjoyable and the long evenings afford ample time for mental improvement. Ten cents will buy a copy of the Scrap Book. Call at the Bookstore.

All Saints, or All Hallow Day, as the 1st of the month is noticed in the Church calendar, is observed in the Roman Catholic Church as a day set apart for all the Saints who have no day set apart for them.

All Hallow Eve, (Oct. 31) was observed in England, Scotland and Ireland as a remnant of Paganism, being one of the four great festivals, previous to the introduction of Christianity. The first days of February, May and August being the previous three.

In Scotland, as well as North Wales, a singular custom prevails of making a bonfire, and afterwards the ashes are carefully collected in the form of a circle. There is a stone put in this circle near the circumference, representing each one in the family or the company present, and if any of the stones are moved out of place and injured before morning, the person who is represented by that stone will not live more than twelve month from that day.

In Ireland the 1st of November is generally regarded the proper time for thanksgiving for the realized fruits of the year. They celebrate the day with a drink composed of bruised roasted apples and ale or milk. In England ringing of bells was one of the modes of celebrating the day until forbidden by Queen Elizabeth. The Catholics prepare a cake of oatmeal, seeded with carraway, and called "soul-cake" and eaten by every member of a family. Essentially connected with all these customs are those so forcibly described in the following lines:

"NUT-BURNING NIGHT."

These glowing nuts are emblems true
Of what in human life we view:
The ill-matched couple fret and fume,
And thus in strife themselves consume;
Or from each other wildly start,
And with a noise forever part.
But see the happy, happy pair,
Of genuine love and truth sincere;
With mutual fondness, while they burn,
Still to each other kindly turn;
And as the vital sparks decay
Together gently sink away.

Nuts are also cracked and eaten, and hence in Northern England, Hallow Eve is known as "Nut Crack Night."

November 2nd is an English holiday and known as "Guy Fawkes' Day," or the anniversary of the discovery of the gunpowder plot.

HARPER'S MONTHLY contains its usual amount of good reading matter, profusely illustrated. The November number is full of interesting matter. The Editorial departments are the great attractions of this number, embracing Literature, Science, History and Fun. A better repertory of American Literature cannot be found. $4 a year. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

SCRIBNER opens a new volume with the November number, and continues the beautifully illustrated articles on the "Great South" which is alone worth the subscription price. Twenty-one excellent articles enrich its pages. It certainly stands in the front ranks of American periodical literature. $4 a year. Scribner & Co., New York.

THE ECLECTIC for November is especially strong in literary biography. Whittier's sad and noble countenance looks out upon the reader from the frontispiece, and in the letter-press is an appreciative sketch of his life; while a brilliant paper on "Johann Frederick Schiller" forms the leading article of the number. Besides these there is a fine Essay, biographical and critical, on "Milton," by Peter Bayne; and, in another field an impressive sketch of "Madame de Maintenon, and the Last Years of Louis XIV. will attract attention. Published by E. R. Polton, 108 Fulton Street, New York. Terms $5 a year.

OLIVER OPTIC comes freighted with its usual attractive articles for the Young. "Money-Maker" is getting quite interesting, while Miss Douglas' and Elijah Kellogg's new stories are very readable. A host of good things make up an excellent number. $3 a year. Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.

The first number of ST. NICHOLAS has just been issued. Pictorially, it is one of the most beautiful magazines in the country, being enriched by designs from the pencils of Miss Halleck, Sol. Eytinge, Miss Ledyard, Sheppard, Stephens, Bolles, Beard and others. The reading matter is varied and bright. There are thirty-three articles, some for the very little ones, some for the oldest of young people, and some for every age between. With such writers as Wm. Cullen Bryant, Celia Thaxter, Donald G. Mitchell, Frank R. Stockton, and under the control of Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, the periodical recommends itself to the public. $3 a year. Specimen at Bookstore.

HUMAN TRAFFIC IN TRIPOLI.—A Malta paper says the traffic in human flesh, principally negro girls and boys, continues with impunity between Tripoli and Smyrna and Constantinople, via Malta, where several scores have, within the past month, been imported by Turkish, and re-exported by British vessels, for the markets of the East, just as if they were ebony, ivory, or other articles of traffic. They are, of course, officially manifested as the members of the harem or seraglio, or the attendant domestics of a Pasha and are usually in charge or convoyed by an Oriental wearing a gay uniform, with some duenna, not a negress, having a very Grecian cast of countenance.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Ku Klux Cases at Statesville.

The cases pending in the Federal court at Statesville, known as Ku Klux cases, were all continued this week except a few cases of submission.

By order of the court, with consent of Mr. Busk, District Attorney, the following entry was made in No. 2, on the criminal docket, it being the case of United States vs. E. M. Hord and others, "United States Circuit Court, October Term, 1873.

This case continued—No *sic fa* to issue in this case: Defendants are not required to give any further bail bonds, and no capias to issue unless ordered by the court or the District Attorney. This order to apply to all cases under the enforcement act."

In the *sic fa* cases the following entry is made in all:

"Continued without prejudice."

These orders simply continued all the indictments and *sic fa* cases, not disposed of, until the next term of the court; no renewal of bonds is required, and no further *sic fa* or capiases are to issue in any of the cases.

We have assurances, and we feel satisfied, that if quiet and peace continue in the country, coupled with prudence on the part of our people, all of these cases will be discontinued at the next term of the court, and the country entirely relieved of this trouble. In fact, this would have been the course pursued at this term, if imprudence on the part of a few individuals had not prevented it.—*Cleaveland Banner.*

The Lincoln *Progress* says: We had a call last week from Rev. P. A. Strobel, district superintendent of the American Bible Society for North Carolina. Mr. S. has filled this position for nearly two years. When he commenced his labors he estimated that 30,000 families in our State were destitute of the sacred scriptures. He has visited all the counties in the State once and has nearly completed his second round, and has found destitution even greater than he had supposed.

The efforts to supply this destitution have been in a measure successful. To this end the American Bible Society have donated nearly 12,000 volumes of the scriptures for the benefit of destitute families and sabbath schools. The auxiliary Bible Societies have ordered for their Depositories over 25,000 copies of the scriptures, making an aggregate of about 37,-000 volumes of the scriptures brought in this State since Mr. Strobel commenced his agency. This is an advance of five hundred per cent. on the work of the previous years. The money forwarded to the Bible Society in New York up to first April 1873, from N. C., was over $5,000, being seventy-five per cent over the previous year. Mr. Strobel has been prosecuting his work with zeal and success and has brought the Bible cause into a very prosperous condition. Many of the counties have been canvassed and supplied. His efforts have met the cordial approval of all Christian men in this State, as well as of the officers of the American Bible Society.

A wind storm passing through the plantation of J. D. Braswell, seven miles from this place some days since lifted the roof from a dwelling thirty-two feet in length, and blew the walls down over the inmates, six in number. The mother of Mr. Braswell, an aged lady, was slightly injured, the others were bruised and scarred. But for the bedsteads, chairs, tables, and some boards, which were in the rooms, supporting the heavy timbers, the whole family doubtless would have been crushed to death. After the storm had passed the family emerged from the wreck and sought shelter in other quarters on the premises, thanking God for their deliverance.—*Rocky Mt. Mail.*

The Raleigh *News* says: Robert C. Miller, Esq., of Caldwell county, died at the insane Asylum on Thursday last, and was buried in the cemetery of that institution yesterday morning. Rev. Dr. Mason, of Christ's Episcopal Church of this city, performed the last sad rites of the church over his grave. Mr. Miller at one time represented the counties of Burke and Caldwell in the State Legislature, and was quite a prominent man of his section. His mind yielded to the shock of financial embarrassment, and for two years he has been an inmate of the Asylum.

One John Champion, sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the crime of being too much married. When only fourteen years of age, he entered the bonds of matrimony with a young woman in Mitchell county; but the bonds failed to bind him sufficiently, and he married Mrs. Champion No. 2. Becoming tired of both, he came to Cleaveland and took unto himself a third rib; which was a little too much for the law to wink at, and John fell a victim to his fondness for the nuptial tie.

A sad affair occurred on Monday in the drowning of Edmund Skinner, aged about twenty years, the only son of the late John Skinner, of Harvey's Neck. In returning to his farm in a sail-boat, with two negroes, the boat capsized; one negro was drowned and the other clung to the boat, while young Skinner swam to a net stake. He called for help but disappeared before assistance could be rendered.

The Fayetteville *Gazette* informs us that at a meeting of the Directors of the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad, held according to previous notice, on last Thursday, the 22nd in Fayetteville, contracts were given out for the grading of the whole length of the road to the South Carolina line, M. A. Baker, Esq., of Fayetteville, contracting for the section from Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, and Col. Murdoch MacRae of Robeson county, taking the residue from Shoe Heel to Ræmount, a point just on the State line.

The Milton *Chronicle* says: In the matter of the shooting and killing of a negro desperado, by Wm. Harris, Esq., of Person county, some months ago, the Grand Jury of Person Superior Court investigated it thoroughly last week, and failed to find a true bill. This case created a great deal of excitement throughout the county, but the people express the greatest gratification at the verdict.

We learn from the Wilmington papers that Capt. G. Morrison, who was formerly well known as a Conductor on the W. & W. R. R., met with a serious accident on the Charlotte road above Rockingham last Saturday, which will probably result in the loss of life or limb. The attendant surgeons having decided that it would be best to amputate both legs, which were badly crushed. Capt. M. refused to undergo the operation, preferring to risk the chances as they are. We trust that the injury will not prove fatal.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Condition of Trade.

In the late number of the New York "*Times*" there is an elaborate statement on the condition of trade in that city. The editors state the facts were carefully ascertained and verified. We quote the following:

"According to this statement the dry-goods trade is at present in a rather bad way, but the heads of large firms declare their belief in a speedy improvement. The universal tendency just now is to suspend operations. The wholesale dealers look with suspicion upon country merchants, and the retailers are overstocked, with no customers as yet to relieve them. Goods will certainly be needed ere long throughout the country, and even at reduced prices sales must be made. The grocery dealers give a more favorable report, their trade having been less affected by the panic. Business is as yet limited to present wants. Stagnation almost complete prevails in the leather trade, but collections are made without difficulty, and the tanneries are fully occupied in filling orders already given. In the demand for boots and shoes there is a marked falling off. Wool commands about the same prices as before the panic, but buyers are holding back, and as large importations are not expected, it is quite possible that higher prices may obtain later in the season. Cotton is dull, but brokers are hopeful in view of the gradual improvement of facilities for the negotiation of exchange. The prevailing disposition is now to keep on the safe side. All the engagements entered into before the panic have, so far as is known, been promptly met, which is, so far as it goes, an encouraging feature. It is to be noticed that these engagements are smaller and fewer than is usual at this season.

* * * * * *

Sales of sewing machines have so greatly decreased that the companies are anticipating a very hard winter. The lumber and building trades generally are dull, and so are almost all minor subdivisions of the commercial world. As a general rule, the stagnation appears to be the natural result of panic, but confidence is steadily improving, even in the face of events calculated to check its revival, and although a dull season for all and hard times for many must be expected, the situation is not half so bad as it might be.

Yellow Fever in 1853.

The Memphis *Appeal* referring to the scourge that visited New Orleans in 1853, says:

In 1853, in May of that year, the yellow fever broke out in New Orleans. The population of the city was then less than one hundred and fifty thousand. Twenty thousand of these immediately fled, leaving, as was estimated, eighty thousand native or acclimated citizens not subject to the disease, and fifty thousand who were liable to catch it. The number of victims increased as the ensuing summer advanced, and on the 15th day of August, known to old residenters as "Black Day," the number of deaths amounted to three hundred and fifteen. During the five months preceding the disease in November of that year there were fifteen thousand deaths in the city, of which more than ten thousand were from yellow fever, while thirty cases had recovered.

It says that New Orleans has escaped this year because the city has been thoroughly cleansed and purified.

HARD TIMES AND NO MONEY IN GEORGIA.—All the towns are as hard up as Columbus. None of the big wholesale houses in Macon are doing anything. A proprietor of one of the largest wholesale establishments in the State told a friend of ours it was hardly worthwhile to open his doors as the sales did not pay the salaries of his clerks. The same condition exists in Griffin. Merchants are taking cotton for the payment of debts. In Atlanta the situation is as bad as anywhere else, if not worse. A general crash is feared. Everywhere you meet blue and lengthened faces. In Macon, Macon & Brunswick Railroad money is used. Going to Atlanta you find Forsyth money; then Barnesville money; then Griffin money; and further up local certificates. Greenbacks are never shown you, except as a curiosity. Along the railroads you see the fields white with cotton, and not a leaf upon the stalks. In some fields not a hand is picking. Should a heavy beating rain come, large quantities of cotton would be lost.—*Columbus Sun.*

RESTORATION OF REV. DR. MUNSEY.—We have been informed, and our information comes from a very reliable source, that Rev. Dr. Munsey, whose unfortunate mental condition has been alluded to in our columns, appeared before Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in session at Marion last week, and having satisfied the conference of his restoration to health and perfect capability for the discharge of ministerial duties, he was requested to preach in that place on Sunday evening. He complied with the request and delivered an able and impressive sermon to a very large audience. This intelligence is very gratifying to us, and we feel confident it will be gladly received by the many friends of this able divine, wherever his name and eminent services in the Christian ministry are known.—*Lynchburg Virginian, Oct. 21st.*

Fourteen years ago Louis Waldenberger was arrested in Egg Harbor City, N. J., on charge of murdering his child, tried, and sentenced to be hanged. The sympathy of his neighbors was aroused. They did not believe that he was guilty. This feeling was so strong that the court of pardons commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. In these fourteen years that he has been incarcerated his wife has died, and many of his friends who had tried to secure his freedom. From certain statements made by his wife on her death-bed, it is probable that she was the guilty one. The inhabitants of Egg Harbor are moving to secure his release. Ten of the jurymen who convicted him have signed the petition, one of them is dead, and the other has departed for parts unknown.

It seems probable that the Legislature of South Carolina, now in session, will adopt the suggestion of Governor Moses, of that State, and enact a law "scaling" the State debt. The Republican papers of that State are strongly in favor of the proposition, which has for its aim, as explained by the Charleston *Chronicle* "an honorable and under the circumstances, a fair and final settlement of the vexed condition of the South Carolina finances." The only trouble now to be apprehended is the manipulation of members by scheming bond brokers. In North Carolina and Virginia similar propositions may be expected in due time.

The annual cat-show was recently held at the Crystal Palace, London, and a magnificent collection of specimens of the feline race were on exhibition. There were silken-haired Persians and Angoras, Siamese cats, tailless cats from the Isle of Man, tabbies, tortoise-shell, spotless white cats, and others of sable hue. The largest cat weighed nineteen pounds, but even this unusual weight was eclipsed by one on exhibition a few months ago, which weighed twenty-three pounds. The exhibition attracted crowds of visitors, and a large proportion of the prizes were awarded to lady exhibitors.

A Montana paper congratulates itself that nature intends ultimately to settle the Mormon question. "Salt Lake," it says, "has no outlet and receives the waters of a dozen rivers. It is now fully twenty feet higher than when the Mormons first settled in its valley. It is constantly rising. Some of these days it will make a little extra exertion and float off the Mormon population. All this is plausible enough if Brigham Young doesn't build an ark before he dies.—*Chicago Journal.*

Terrible prairie fires are raging through Northwestern Iowa. O'Brien county farmers are losing their entire harvests, and even humble homesteaders are consumed in their cabins by the fiery element. A sad case is that of Mrs. Alonzo Smith, who with her little babe, during the absence of her husband, and confined to her bed by sickness, was burned to a crisp and past recognition. Other deaths are reported.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Womack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new)	45	a 70	Nails	14	a 18
Corn, (old)	60	a 65	" American,	0	00
Wheat,	1 50	a 1 60	Candles sds.	20	a 25
Flour,	3 80	a 4 00	Oils, Linseed,	0 00	a 1 25
Meal,	2	a 2	" Kerosene,	50	a 60
Chop,	12	a 2	Shootings, Fine	8	11
Bacon,	12	a 15	" " A.		12
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	Yarn, Fries, per bun		1.50
Lard,	11	a 12	Iron,	5½	a 6
Eggs,	12	a 15	Nails,	7	a 8
Molasses,	28	a 40	Hides, green,	7	Dry 20
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Tallow,	10	a 12
" Mount.	15	a 00	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Butter,	25	a 00	Clover Seed,		
Peas,	70	a 00	Home grown;	0.00	a 0.00
Apples, green,	50	a 1.00	Barrels Flour, Fruit		50
" dried,	5	a 10	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
Potatoes, sw.	50	a 60	Shingles,		
" irish,	50	a 60	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.00
Coffee,	25	a 30	Hay, per cwt.	40	a 50
Sugar,	10	a 14	Rags,	3	a 4
" crushed,	15	a 18	Butter Beans,		10
			Dried Peeled Peaches,	10	a 2

New York, Nov. 3.—Cotton, 14¼ a 14¾; Flour, $6 50 to $7 50; Corn, 59 a 60; Wheat, $1 54 a $1 58; Gold, $7 ¼ a $1 10½.

Baltimore, Nov. 3.—Cotton 00 00; Flour $7 25 a $0 00; Wheat, $1 65 a $1 70; Corn white, 80 a 00, yellow, 00 a 68; Oats, 48 Bacon, 9 a 10; Whisky, $0 000 a $0 000 Lard, 7¼ a 8.

Charlotte, Nov. 3.—Bacon 11 a 12; Flour, $4 25 a $4 50; Corn, 75 a 00; Oats, 40 a 45; Wheat, $1 45 a $1 50; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00; Peas, 70 a 00; Lard, 11 a 12½.

Richmond, Nov. 3.—Wheat, $1 70 a $1 75; Corn 80 a 00; Oats 00 a 00; Flour, superfine $7 25 a $0 00.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29.—Bacon 14 a 15; Flour, $6 00 a $7 00; Corn 95 a 00; Oats, 65 a 00; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15; Whisky, $2 00 a $2 50; Brandy, $2 50; Salt, $1 75 a $1 85.

EXECUTOR'S SALE!

ON TUESDAY, the 11th day of NOVEMBER next, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Mrs. ELIZABETH CONRAD'S, a quantity of

CORN, WHEAT,
RYE, OATS
AND HAY,

belonging to the estate of John J. Conrad, deceased. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

A. E. CONRAD,
October 20, 1873.—44-tds. Executor.

To the Afflicted.

Dr. A. H. LINDLEY, of Drs. Greene, Lindley & Bentley, and Surgeon in chief to the Branch Office of Dr. Kline's Philadelphia Bellevue Institute and Cancer Infirmary at

Charlotte, N. C., will for the accommodation of those who may wish to consult him, be at

Salisbury N. C., Boyden House, November 3.
Greensboro, " Benbow House, " 4
Salem, " Butner's Hotel, " 5.

Dr. Lindley has made, for several years, the treatment of Chronic Diseases his special study, and has had a large experience both in hospital and private practice. He and his co-partners are well known throughout the South, by their remarkable cures of Cancers, Tumors and Ulcers, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fits, Spasms and Convulsions, disease of Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys; in short, all Chronic, long standing and obscure diseases of every kind.

Dr. Lindley operates on all Surgical Cases, Club Foot and Fistula Specialties. Be sure to call and see him.

Fee for consultation $1 00. Charges for treatment reasonable. Oct. 23.

The Fleetwood Scroll Saw.

Price from $10 to $15.

THE FLEETWOOD SCROLL SAW should be in the hands of all amateurs.

Runs easy as a Sewing Machine.

Will readily saw 1 inch material. Send for Catalogue to

C. A. MEGE,
Salem, N. C.

The Saw will be on exhibition at Raleigh and Salisbury Fairs.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to

PAMPHLETS,
ADVERTISING SHEETS,
POSTERS, HANDBILLS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK

We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our daily mail now comes *via* Greensboro by rail. The schedule, we hope, will be changed shortly; too much delay at Greensboro. No Southern mail Tuesday.

D. L. Clark, the Artist at High Point, has sent the Petersburg *Index* a photograph of a Chinese cucumber, which cucumber weighed 51½ pounds. It looks to us like a Japanese Pie melon.

POTATOES.—J. S. Lester, Esq., presented us with a large fine sweet potatoe.

FROM THE HILLSVILLE, (VA.) NEWS.—Mr. Samuel Crockett, residing near Max Meadows, Wythe County, recently had two valuable horses stolen.——Laurel Fork Church, in Carrol Co., Va., was burnt last week.——Mr. Reuben Hoffman's tobacco barn, same county, was burned.——Some unprincipled villain cut the throat of a fine colt belonging to Mr. Andrew Hawks.——Children should not play with beans; a little grandchild of James Flemming, of Carroll County, met with its death by getting a bean in its windpipe.

☞ Specimen Numbers of the SCRAP BOOK at the Book Store. Price 10 cents.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.—Arrangements are being made to have some pretty things at the Bookstore, for the holidays, not expensive, but in every way suitable to the times.

LARGE SWEET POTATO.—We were shown a sweet potatoe grown a few miles from this place, which weighed 8¼ pounds. At 60 pounds to the bushel, this potato would be more than one-eighth part of that weight.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—A lodge of Good Templars was organized in Winston last week, with the following officers:

H. T. Fouch, W. C. T.; Mrs. N. A. Davis, W. V. T.; W. B. Johnson, W. C.; W. H. Wetherly, P. W. C. T.; J. S. Phillips, W. S.; T. A. Welfare, W. T.; J. H. Trimble, W. F. S.; M. H. Langfield, W. M.; Miss Sallie Reynolds, W. I. S. G.; Willie Gray, W. O. S. G.; Miss Mary Winkler, R. H. S.; Miss Mary Gray, L. H. S.; Miss S. Godsey, D. M.; Miss Jolly Shore, A. S.; W. B. Johnson, W. D.

Lodge meets every Thursday evening in the Court-House.

THE YEARLY MEETING of the Friends, commonly known as Quakers, is held at New Garden Meeting House during this week. Last Sunday a large number of people attended the meetings. The services were solemn and interesting.

The old Meeting House, which was standing during the Revolutionary war, attracted considerable attention. Several skirmishes occurred there during the memorable retreat of Gen. Greene, and Cornwallis' baggage and rear guard was stationed here during the progress of the battle of Guilford. Marks are shown on the floor of the church which are represented as blood spots from the wounded British soldiers.

The graveyard is one of the oldest in this part of the State, and it is very interesting to wander among the mounds, bearing headstones over a century old.

The new church is a large and commodious building and will seat 3,000 people.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the "Brethren," commonly known as "Dunkers," was held last week, at their church, near the residence of Rev. Jacob Faw. The attendance was full large on Sunday. Visiting brethren from Virginia were present. This denomination of Christians retain the custom of washing feet as one of the ordinances. The meetings were solemn and impressive, as usual, and conducted in an

A negro man was run over by the train on the Salem Railroad on Saturday last, severely injuring him. We have not heard whether the injuries proved fatal or not.

WILL REMAIN.—The Greensboro *Patriot* is informed that a considerable number of those who have come to the Yearly Meeting from Indiana will remain in this State, having sufficiently tried the West. We are glad to hear it. Within the past year we have noticed a number of instances of persons returning to North Carolina, who had left the State to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, for an invitation to the fair which comes off on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of November. Rev. Dr. Moran delivers the address on the 13th.

Take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR and regulate your health yourself and give gratification to those about you.

You will have cause to bless the day you heard of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., November 1st, 1873.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss M. E. Bost, Miss Susannah E. Blackburn, Mrs. J. H. Caldwell, Miss Margreth Crouch, Miss Fanny Fisher, Miss Sarah Gibson, Miss Angeline Matthews, Miss Lucy C. Robinson, Miss Mary Stevens, Mrs. A. B. Sparks, Mrs. Elizabeth Slater, Miss Margaret Wyre.

GENTLEMAN'S LIST.

James V. Burton, Wallace Bodenhamer, Ed. Brown, (col.) Charles Clinard, Mack Everhart, William W. Frazier, Henry Gipson, Jas. Kelly, A. M. Mecomb, Alexander Nelson, Elick Nelson, James Pfaff, Geo. Snider, Charles Scott, Esq. Spock, Jonathan Stuart, M. S. Thadtonten, Henderson White, James Watson, F. P. Watkins, Henry Weaver.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity.

November 6, 1873. [45.]

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. **It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.**

SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, billious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price $1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

[42-]

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED

FOR THE

Fall & Winter Trade

1873--'74.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!

THE NEW STOCK OF

Notions and Trimmings

JUST OPENED AT THE

Salem Notion Store,

SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,

NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

NOTIONS.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,

HOSIERY,
KID, SILK AND COTTON
GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS
SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS,
CAPS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, BED
SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, CORSETS,
SOAPS,
PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF

GERMANTOWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS,

OF ALL COLORS.

☞ OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER PATTERNS.

☞ Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., Oct, 30, 1873.-44.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA.

Almost every Case Cured With

PAIN-KILLER!

DEAR SIRS: During a residence of some ten years in Siam and China, as a missionary, I found your Pain-Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge the Cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a tablespoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain-Killer, clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the Cholera, and took the medicine faithfully, in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

REV. R. TELFORD, Missionary in China.

DEAR SIRS:—During a long residence in China I have used your valuable Pain-Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent medicine. In the summers of 1862 and 1863, while residing in Shanghai, I found it an almost certain cure for cholera, if used in time. Indeed, using it in a great many instances, I do not remember failing in a single case. For three years I have been residing in this place, more than fifty miles from a physician, and have been obliged often to fall upon my own resources in case of sickness.—These Chinese come to us in great numbers for medicine and advice. Though without medical knowledge ourselves, the few simple remedies we can command are so much in advance even of their physicians, that we have almost daily applications. We allow them to come, because it brings us in contact with them and opens a door of usefulness. In diarrhea, colic, vomitings cholera, coughs, etc., your Pain-Killer has been my chief medicine. Yours, very truly, REV. T. P. CRAWFORD, Tungchow, China.

Those using Pain-Killer should strictly observe the following directions:

At the commencement of the disease, take a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer, in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels with the Pain-Killer clear. Should the diarrhea and cramp continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N. B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain-Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls instead of one.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by all the Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

☞ Price, 25 and 50 cents and $1.

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Manuf's & Prop's. 135 High St., Providence, R. I.

44.

NOVELS! NOVELS!!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE

PIEDMONT AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. & W. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	2.56 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury,	5.02 "	10.21 "
" Greensboro,	8.15 "	12.45 P. M.
" Danville,	11.17 "	3.12 "
" Burkville,	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "
Arrive Richmond,	6.35 "	10.27 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.10 "	8.29 "
" Danville,	6.45 "	12.48 P. M.
" Greensboro,	11.38 "	3.50 "
" Salisbury,	2.03 A. M.	6.00 "
Arrive Charlotte,	4.05 "	8.15 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	8.20 P. M.	Arrive 11.38 P. M.
" Company Shops,	10.00 "	" 9.30 "
" Raleigh,	1.40 A. M.	" 5.26 "
" Goldsboro,	2.30 "	" 4.30 "

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem,		8.00 A. M.
Kernersville	8.30 A. M.	8.46
Friendship,	9.15	9.20
New Garden,	9.32	9.35
Salem Junction,	9.45	9.46 A. M.
Greensboro,	10.00 P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		4.30 P. M.
Salem Junction,	4.39 P. M.	4.40
New Garden,	4.50	4.51
Friendship,	5.03	5.07
Kernersville,	5.37	5.50 P. M.
Salem,	6.25 P. M.	

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.

T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

Southern Express Co.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY having opened an Office at the Salem and Winston Depot, are now prepared to receive and forward all moneys, valuables and freights entrusted to their care, to all parts of the United States, Canadas and Foreign Points.

A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 9, 41-1m.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers [aided by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all vomiting and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the Back and along the Loins.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative and Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive Cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system, from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren St., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

SALE OF VALUABLE

LOTS AND LANDS.

THE heirs of the late John Brown being of age and those residing out of this State having empowered the undersigned, he will sell at public auction in Winston, FOR CASH, on the 11th day of December, 1873, TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS, ON MAIN STREET, in Winston, opposite the residences of Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., and Maj. T. J. Brown. Said lots are very desirable for business or a private residence.

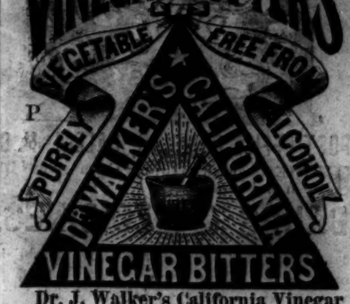
Also at the same time and place, he will sell, in 2 lots, a tract of land in Forsyth County, about one mile from Winston, lying on the Brookstown and Shallow Ford roads, and on the waters of Silas and Muddy Creeks, adjoining the lands of Fries, John Miller and others, containing about 175 acres. Said lands will be sold on a credit of 3 months with interest from date.

Bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser. Said sale will be made at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. For further particulars see T. J. Wilson, Robt. Gray, H. W. Fries, or John Miller, Sen. A plot of said lots and lands is posted at the Court-House door in Winston.

J. C. BROWN.

Winston, N. C., October 9th, 1873.—ds.

VINEGAR BITTERS



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work.

The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

VERY VALUABLE

AND

Desirable Property

FOR SALE!

UNLESS disposed of privately before that day, I will expose to public sale, at **ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.,** on **SATURDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER next,** the

HOUSE AND LOT,

belonging to the estate of Lewis Belo, dec'd., situate on Main Street of Salem, N. C., next above Dr. Shaffner's Drug Store. The entire Lot, containing Shop, Dwelling and Out-Houses, fronts 135 feet on Main Street, 200 feet along Fish Alley, and 133 on Salt Street, so that there is entrance from 3 streets. I will sell the whole Lot privately, but if not disposed of before day of sale, will sub-divide into two or three lots.

This is considered one of the best located and most desirable lots in the town, and it is rarely that a chance occurs to secure so valuable a location.

Terms will be make easy to the purchaser.

Any one wishing to view the premises, will find Mr. C. E. Belo ready to give them the opportunity, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Also, at the same time and place, a

TRACT OF LAND,

containing about 8 acres and 65 poles, situate on the waters of Brushy Fork, adjoining Nathaniel Blum and others. This is timbered land.

Also, at same time and place, a variety of

Household & Kitchen Furnitute.

E. A. VOGLER,

Salem, N. C., Oct. 11th, 1873. *Executor.*

[42-tds.]

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books at BLUM'S

WHERE TO BUY

IS AN

IMPORTANT QUESTION

To every person in the land, rich or poor, high or low. How to use money to the greatest advantage in the purchase of the necessaries or luxuries of life, is a problem worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal with should be honest and upright. In the second place, they should understand their business so thoroughly as to enable them to purchase their goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES, and in the third place they should sell to their customers at a REASONABLE PROFIT.

We hope that our many friends will accord to us the possession of the above requisites for good merchants, and with full determination to maintain our good name, and to inspire continued and increased confidence in our experience, fairness and devotion to business, we beg leave to announce the opening of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED,

AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS

EVER PUT INTO OUR HOUSE.

We present unusual and unrivalled attraction to every buyer, man, woman or child. We have goods for every trade and profession, and we flatter ourselves that we can meet all wants at exceedingly low prices.

WE KEEP

Dress Goods, from plain to beautiful.
Dry Goods, largest assortment to be found.
Shawls in great variety.
Fancy Goods of many kinds.
Hosiery, full lines for both sexes.
Gloves, Cotton, Woolen, Buck and Kid.
Musical Instruments, cheap to good.
Ladies' Fine Sewed Shoes, Morocco, Cloth, Calf and Kid, made expressly for us:
Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes, Ryans and Burt's splendid Gaiters, Bay State Gaiters, Pegged Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including many styles for Boy's, Youths Misses and Children.
Rubber Over Shoes and Buskins.
Hats and Caps, suitable for young and old, a very handsome line of these goods,
Umbrellas, from cheapest to very best.
Groceries and Provisions, to which department we give much attention, and hereafter shall give more.
Iron and Steel of various kinds. This stock will be kept up to the full requirement of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths and farmers.
Hardware, a very neat assortment of good Goods.
Crockery in fuller supply than usual and at lower prices.
Drugs, carefully selected, and sufficient for ordinary purposes.
Oils, Kerosine and Linseed, by retail or by the bbl., at very low figures.
Leather, best French Calf Skins, Best Sole.
J. W. FRIES' No. 1 Upper and finefinished Calf Skins.

Also a number of Miscellaneous articles, such as PAINTS, OILS CLOTHS, FURNITURE CLOTHS, PATENT LEATHER, LAMPS, STONE WARE, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell these Goods. We shall offer unusual inducements to both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unremitting efforts will be made to please all customers.

We are aware of the scarcity of money, and our Goods shall be priced accordingly.

With a grateful sense of favors already bestowed, we ask for a large increase of patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [44

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers

IN PARTICULAR

AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friends who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers, that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denims, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,

Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil, Sweet Oil, Turpentine, Patent Medicines, Chrome Yellow, Extracts, Chrome Green, Linseed Oil, Spices, Spanish Brown, Castor Oil, Machine Oil, Essences, Ven. Red, Liniment, Cudbear, Window Glass, Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails, Clinch Nails, Horse Shoe Nails, Shoe Nails, Sprigs, Tacks, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Axes, Trace Chains, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Cutting Knives, Scythes, Brier Hooks, Hoes, Rakes, Whips, Rope.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt. Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware. Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in litt le time. We therefore invite you. ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight.

Your humble Servants,

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

J. L. FULKERSON'S

FALL OPENING OF NEW AND ATTRACTIVE

DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISES SOME OF THE LATEST AND BEST STYLES.

Mohair Cords and Stripes,
Mohair Balerno, Biarritz Stripes,
Alpacca Cords, Japanese Stripes, Yeddo Stripes,
Camel's Hair Cloth, Silver Gray Poplin, Black Alpacas,
Silk and Wool Epinglines, French all Wool Setines,
French Merinos,

RAVEN BLACK MOHAIR,

The pride of the Season.

Also full line of lower priced Worsted Dress Goods, Muslins, Flannels, Sackings, Cloakings, Repellants and CALICOES the best,—all at lowest prices.

A Large Assortment of UMBRELLAS, from the cheapest GOOD cotton to the finest silk,—some especially adapted for LADIES,—very neat.

ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES, in dark and light colors.

My entire stock of GENERAL MERCHANDISE was never more complete, and will compare favorably in *quality, style and prices,* with any in this section of country.

Salem, Sept. 25, 1873. J. L. FULKERSON.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } Proprietors. O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, NEAREST THE DEPOT and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place. All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

March 1873. LASH & HAIRSTON.

Poetry.

"Hope."

Never despair, the darkest cloud
That ever loomed will pass away,
The longest night will yield to dawn,
And dawn will kindle into day.
What if around thy lonely bark,
Howls fierce and high the waves of sorrow,
Stretch on, my boat, there's land ahead,
And thou wilt gain the port to-morrow.

When fortune frowns and summer friends,
Like birds that fear a storm depart,
Some, if the breast have tropic warmth,
Will stay and nestle around thy heart.
If thou art poor no joy is won,
No good is gained by sad repining;
Gems buried in the darkened earth
May yet be gathered for the mining.

There is no lot, however sad,
There is no roof, however low,
But has some joy to make it glad,
Some latent bliss to soothe its woe.
The night of hope will linger near,
When wildest beats the heart's emotion
A talisman when breakers roar,
A star upon the troubled ocean.

The farmer knows not if his fields,
With flood, or drought, or blight must cope,
He questions not the fickle skies,
But plows, and sows, and toils in hope.
Then up and strive, and hope and do,
Not doubt a harvest then wilt gather:
'Tis time to labor and to wait,
And trust in God for genial weather.

Humorous.

A correspondent writing from a Jersey camp-meeting, tells the following:—"Many people sleep in the same tent here, being separated by a partition. A young Methodist fellow from Camden had become quite interested in a pretty daughter of a religious farmer. Last night while a dozen of cold-hearted fellows were trying to sleep, they heard him say in a low, sweet voice: "Now, Caroline, dear, let me seal the vow, do!" "No, James, I cannot. What would my father and mother say?" replied the sweet girlish voice." "But, Caroline, you have promised to be mine—now let me seal the vow—let us, do let us—won't you? Do kiss me!" "No, James, I cannot, oh! I cannot—" In a moment the tent partition parted, and a big-whiskered [illegible], who wanted sleep, shouted "For God's sake, Carrie, let him seal that vow. He'll keep us awake all night; if you don't he'll have it sealed."

An old gentleman went one day with his gun to shoot partridges accompanied by his son. Before they approached the ground where they expected to find the game, the gun was charged with a severe load; and when, at last the old gentleman discovered one of the birds, he took a great rest and blazed away, expecting of course to see the game fall; but not so did it happen, for the gun kicked him with so much force as to knock him over. The old gentleman got up, and while rubbing the dust out of his eyes, inquired of his son: "Alphy, did I point the right end of the gun at the birds?"

A farmer went into his field one day and found his men "lying-off" under a tree, when they should have been at work. Taking a silver dollar from his pocket, he exclaimed: "I will give this to the laziest man among you." All save one, jumped up and claimed the price. "That fellow has won it," said the farmer, pointing to the man still sitting on the ground, and he stepped up to hand him the dollar. "Won't you please put it in my pocket?" was the thanks he received.

"My little Tommy didn't disobey mamma and go in swimming to-day, did he?"

"No, mamma. Jimmy Brown and the other boys went in, but I remembered and would not disobey you."

"And Tommy never tells lies, does he?"

"No, mamma, I couldn't go to heaven."

"Then how does Tommy happen to have on Jimmy Brown's shirt?" (Interview becomes private with shingle accompaniment.)

"Is Miss Blinking at home?" asked Mr. Sanders of the Irish girl who answered the ring at the door. "Yes, I believe she is, sir." "Is she engaged?" "An' is it engaged you say? Faith, an' I can't tell you, sir; but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evening, and if she had not been the like uv him, an' its engaged I belave they are, sir."

"Professor," said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, "why does a cat while eating turn her head first one way and then another?" "For the reason," replied the professor, "that she can't turn it both ways at once."

Doing business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You know what you are doing, but no one else does.

Every body is adapted for one particular thing—lazy folks, for instance, are best adapted to wait on smart folks at catching flies, and indolent husbands at catching their wives.

"Der young man vos said der vorldt owed him a living, he never vandet mid der toor out, because he's landlady vas unvilling to took upon her schoulter plade der indebtness of der vorldt.

SIMMONS'
LIVER REGULATOR,
FOR SALE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At Zevely's Drug Store,
At Manufacturer's Prices.

A. S. JONES, Barber,
AGAIN offers his services to his old friends and customers at the stand formerly occupied by [illegible] Lash, in the Store building of Patterson & Co. He will also be prepared, in a short time, to work ladies' hair into Curls' Braids, Frisettes, &c., at [illegible] Styles. 37 3m

DRAWING PAPER.
600 SHEETS and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the
BOOKSTORE.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books at
BLUM'S

Agricultural.

Frauds in Guano.

We published some months ago, the report made by the chemist employed by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society to annalize samples of Peruvian guano, obtained from the principal dealers in that article in New York; from which it appeared that out of about half a dozen different samples obtained from as many dealers, but one was found to approach the general standard of the article as sold by the Peruvian government agents of that city. The publication of these facts not having stopped the sale of the adulterations, the Agents have commenced suit against five firms in New York, who are among the largest dealers. The complaint sets forth that the empty bags which originally contained the genuine article, and having the trade-mark of the Peruvian government upon them, are bought from farmers for a few cents each, and refilled with a spurious article, or, in some cases, with a portion of the genuine article, and sold as Peruvian guano. The dealers deny having sold it as genuine, after mixing it with Peruvian guano, but that it has been adulterated and sold as such to gardeners who prefer the mixed at a greatly reduced price—this of course will be easily tested on the trial. It is to be hoped that the utmost penalties of the law will be inflicted upon those found guilty of such often repeated deceptions upon the ignorant and unwary. —*American Farmer.*

Facts for Farmers.

Never keep your cattle short; few farmers can afford it. If you starve them they will starve you.

Rain is cash to a farmer.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well, sow early and pay very little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own hearts aright; remember that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Keep notes of all remarkable events on your farm.

Recording even your errors will be of benefit.

Ground once well plowed is better than thrice poorly.

Weeds that grow unmolested around the fences, stumps, and stones, scatter their seeds over the farm, and are very likely to grow.

When you see a fence down, put it up; if it remain until to-morrow the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to-day, do it to-morrow it may rain.

Farmers' sons had better learn to hold the plow and feed the pigs than measure tape and cut buttons.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—

One Copy	$2
Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.
Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, $1 50 each.
An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten.
Twenty copies to one address, one year, $25, and any larger number at the same price.
Two extra copies will be sent to clubs of twenty.
These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.
Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.
A generous portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture. Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.
The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.
Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story, and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.
During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest News by telegraph from Washington, Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary, and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.
The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.
The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.
At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered Letters.
Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.
Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy.—Annual subscription price, $12, always in advance.
Write the address on letters to the NEW YORK HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing papers will be liable to occur.

Wines! Wines! Wines!
ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,
AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, which are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.
I also have choice
GRAPE VINES,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS, which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure.—Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.
I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.
I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good craut, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.
I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.
S. T. MICKEY,
Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.
Sept 18, 1873.—38-tf.

THE ALMANAC!
BLUM'S
Farmer's and Planter's
Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1874,
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At the Bookstore.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.
FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
AMONG THEM
Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets,
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Voleanic Oil Liniment,
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer,
Klutz's Chill Cure,
Sholl's Pills.
PERFUMERY.
The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:
Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.
FRENCH BOOT POLISH.
CHOCOLATE.
EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.
JOHN H. ZEVELY.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.
VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR.

FINE CUTLERY,
PERFUMERY,
CHEWING TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
Musical Instruments,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building, - - Salem, N. C

of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.
Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.
For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,

JUST RECEIVED.—FINEST SHAVING SOAP,
HAIR DYE, PERFUMERY, &c.,
at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.
WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!
Magnificent display of
New Spring Goods
AT
Pfohl & Stockton's
IN
SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.
DRY GOODS
in great variety, comprising the latest styles of
DRESS GOODS.
Novelties In Notions.
SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.
HATS,—the latest.
DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.
HARDWARE in abundance.
GROCERIES, the cheapest.
QUEESWARE, unsurpassed.
Our wholesale department is complete.
Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.
Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mills. Sell their goods at Manufacturers's prices. Want all the Rags in the country. Every convenience for wagoners and their teams.
PFOHL & STOCKTON,
SUCCESSORS TO T. C. PFOHL.
May 1, 1873. Established in 1831.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN!
Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
12,000 CASH GIFTS $1,500,000.
$250,000 for $50.
The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.
Only Sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.
At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of
$1,500,000,
divided into 12,000 cash gifts will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.
LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000	each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000	each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000	each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500	each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400	each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300	each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200	each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100	each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50	each	550,000
TOTAL, 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, amounting to			$1,500,000.

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.
PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole tickets $50; Halves $25; Tenths, or each Coupon, $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets at a time.
Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky., and Manager Gift Concert.
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

M. R. N. Y.—MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the Great Illustrated AGRICULTURAL and FAMILY WEEKLY, is the Standard Authority upon Practical Subjects and High-Toned Literary Journal. Only $2 50 a year—less to clubs. Great Premiums or Cash Commissions to Agents.—*Thirteen Numbers* (Oct. to Jan.): On trial, for Only Fifty Cents! Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all Trial Subscribers.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, N. Y. City.

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